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Arr. from West.	AM	AM	AM	PM	PM
Chicago Div	. 10.50		*3.40	6.15	*2.5
Peoria Div	10.35		*3.35	6.55	
St. Leuts Div	10.00		*3.45	*6.20	*2.4
LEAVE FOR-	AM	AM	MA	PM	PM
Cleveland and East	9.25		*4.15	•7.00	*3.2
Col via Peoria Div					
Wabash			*****	7.00	
Col.&Dayt'n via Union	9,25	*****	*****	*****	3.2
Cincinnati				7.00	
WEST BOUND,	3	5 1	7	9	1 17
Arr from East.	1 PM	AM	PM	MA	AM
Arr. from East.	. 5.08	*12.15	-11.05		*11.5
Peoria Div			11.00		11.5
Indianapolis Div	5.00		1*10.40	*7.00	*11.5
LEAVE FOR-	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Lainvette and Chicago	0	*12.45		*****	*12.0
Lafayette	. 5.23	12.45	*****	7.10	
Laf, and Kankakee		*12.45	******	7.10	*12.0
Bloom'ton and Peoris	6 10	D. W.	*11.15	7.30	12.0
D'nville, Ill. & Champ	9.10	5.00	P11 00		-
Ter. H. and St. Louis.		*****	11.20		*12.0
Ter. H. and Mattoon.	- 5.20	Secret.	1-11-20	-7.30	*12.0

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GRAND OPENING from 7 to 10 p. m.

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. FLOWERS Ten Thousand Souvenirs Given to the Ladies. No Goods Sold on Day of Opening.

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	W. A. ZOMITH
	AFTERNOON.
1.	March-"Belle of Chicago"Sous
2.	Overture-"Poet and Peasant"Supp
3.	The Golden Blonde Eilenber
4.	Concert Polka-"The Cooper" Land
5.	Medley-"Odds and Ends"Tobar
6.	Waltz-"Robin Hood"
7.	Cocoanut DanceBucalos
8.	Selection-"Orpheus"Gruenwal
9.	Gavotte-"Seville" Bucalos

10. Galop-"Desperado"Czibulka

	EVENING.
1.	March-"High School Cadets" Sonsa
2.	Overture-"Minerva"Schleppegrel
3.	Waltz-"Over the Waves"Bucalossi
4.	Selections-"Clover" Moses
5.	Gavotte-"In Berlin"Tobani
6.	Medley-"Transformation" Weigand
7.	Concert Polka-"Knave of Clubs". Bucalossi
8.	Potpouri-"Butterscotch"Dion
9.	Selections-"When" Dickey
10.	Galop"World's Fair"DeWitt

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR PRINCESS FLOUR.

WAR ON SHEERANISM.

Cleveland Democrats of Buffalo Strike a Blow at the "Snapper Machine."

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 18.-James Harahan, charged with a very serious violation of the city charter, was deposed from the position of city councilman by Mayor Bishop this afternoon. This action caused a tremendous sensation at the City Hall. The Commercial (Rep.) says: "The decapitation of Sheehan's chief lieutenant in the City Hall is looked upon as the first blow struck in a war of reprisal by the Cleve-land Democrats of this city against Shee-

Horace O'Donoghue's Suicide, CHICAGO, April 18 .- The remarkable suicide of Horace O'Donoghue, supposed to be due solely to a sudden insane impulse on hearing his wife read an account of the death of Elliot F. Shepard, was revealed to-day as probably the result of large financial embarrassments, involving a number of Chicago publishing houses. O'Donoghue was standing before a mirror, and, while his wife was reading, picked up a razor and practically beheaded himself. The general impression at the time of O'Donoghue's death was that he was in easy circumstances. It is now said he owed several printing firms \$100,000.

CONVERTS AT \$1 PER HEAD.

Sam Jones Reforms 2,500 Kentuckians and Closes Forty-Three Saloons.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 18 .- A religious wave has swept over Bowling Green, and has carried everything before it. The most hardened sinners have become converts, and the most interesting results have followed. Sam Jones was hired by some of his admirers to come to this city and rescue it from its depths of sin. For \$2,300 he undertook the job, and seems to have earned his money. He preached ten days, and during that time more than twenty-five hundred people made professions of religion, three hundred of the number joining the various churches Sunday and being baptized last

Besides the work of converting sinners, the Georgia evangelist mangurated a great moral wave against the liquor traffic, and for the next twelve months, at least, Bowling Green inebriates will go dry or irrigate their burning copper-lined stomache at the town pump, the City Council having refused to reissue the saloon men license.
Two weeks ago the man who had predicted the saloons of Bowling Green would be closed soon would have been set down as crazy, and the fact that they are to be closed is the work of the great moral wave which was inaugurated by Sam Jones. There are forty-three saloons in the city.

Movements of Steamers. Boston, April 18.-Arrived: Bostonian, from Liverpool; Sorrento, from Antwerp. QUEENSTOWN, April 18.—Arrived: British Princess, from Philadelphia. NEW YORK, April 18.-Arrived: Elbe,

BELGIAN REVOLUTION ENDED

Warning of the Working Classes Heeded by the Chamber of Representatives.

Measure Providing for Universal Suffrage Adopted by a Large Majority and Partially Approved by the Rebellious Toilers.

Abandonment of the General Strike Urged by the Leaders of the Trouble.

Four Ricters Bayoneted to Death and Fifteen Wounded Near Antwerp-The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland Sent to Prison.

CONCESSIONS GRANTED TOILERS. The Belgian Chamber of Deputies Adopts

Universal Suffrage-Serious Riot. BRUSSELS, April 18.—The uprising of toilers throughout Belgium has probably ended for the present. When the Chamber of Representatives opened, to-day, the Premier intimated that the reports on the proposals for the revision of the Constitution would be debated to-morrow. M. Demou at once arose and proposed that the Chamber should not wait till to-morrow, but should suspend its sitting, in order that the reports should be made ready for immediate presentation, and then assemble again at once to discuss the reports. To this proposition the Chamber agreed. The agreement appeared to be hastened by the presence of an enormous throng of people, who crowded the precincts of the Chamber, evidently very much excited on the sulject of universal suffrage, and resolute that there should be no delay in considering that subject. The approaches to the Chamber were strongly guarded, to prevent vicience from being done to obnoxious

me abers. The Chamber of Representatives reassembled after the preparation of the reports on the revision of the Constitution, and by a vote of 119 against 12, with fourteen absentions from voting, adopted universal suffrage with a provision for plural voting by the classes owning property, according to the amount and situation of the cording to the amount and situation of the property. Cheers within the Chamber were followed by prodigious acclamations from the enormous crowd that awaited the result of the voting outside the Chamber. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed everywhere, and the people joined in a jubilee in honor of the great triumph which they had achieved. The dread of a terrible uprising of the people, similar to that of the French revolution in its resistless rage against privilege and power, had the effect of bringing the Chamber of Representatives around to the popular side. There is no doubt in many minds that had the Chamber not acted promptly there would have been a revolution in Brussels. ACTION OF LABOR LEADERS.

In view of the action of the Deputies, the

labor leaders resolved at a meeting held this evening to advise the abandonment of

the general strike. At the same time they decided to issue to the people a manifesto against the Nyssen bill, which proposes the combination of plural voting and universal suffrage. The leaders will urge the people to follow up their victory by agitating unceasingly for universal suffrage, pure and simple. Police and workingmen had several encounters this evening, in which six rioters were seriously injured. Nevertheless, the end of the riots is believed to be near. The decision of the labor leaders to abandon the strike has produced a general feeling of relief. The police have worked night and day, and are completely exhausted. Were the strike and riots to continue a few days more preservation of order would be left entirely to the military, as the police could not endure the strain forty-eight hours longer. Many arrests of Socialists are reported from the provinces. The uprising was not directed against the King. The movement has been entirely against the Chamber of Deputies and the Ministers who opposed the workingmen's demands for the right to vote when they reached legal age, without any property qualifications whatsoever. The King has been in favor of a wide extension of the suffrage, and the crowds of excited workmen who demanded what they believed to be their rights had nothing against him personally. Impartial observers of the situation readily find sympathy with the strikers. Belgium is, with the exception of Russia, perhaps, the only country where there is absolutely no law protecting the workingman from the rapacity and greed of his ceasingly for universal suffrage, pure and from the rapacity and greed of his employer. The Belgian workingmen have seen within the past ten years their breth-ren in other countries placed under the pro-tection of special laws enacted for their benefit, and have seen employers held to a strict liability when these laws were vio-lated. The Belgians have had nothing, and the Bourgeois class, which rules the country, evidently intended that they should have nothing. Hence, in their de-sire to assert their manhood and secure their rights, the spectacle presented itself of a gigantic strike to obtain the right to elect representatives among the law-mak-ers. Had the strikers been armed and disciplined there is no question that the in-dustrial revolution would have quickly be-come a bloody contest. As it is, the strikers have, in many instances, routed the armed police, and have not hesitated to attack the soldiery. The peace effective of Belgium, officers and men, is 48,841, exclusive of the civie guard, numbering 43,647 men, and it will, therefore, be seen that the disorganized mobs of workingmen, only a few of whom possessed weapons, had little chance of overthrowing the government by resorting to an attack upon the troops. Yet with their passions inflamed by the words of their leaders the strikers did not hesitate to fight, and but for the action of the Deputies the trouble would have resulted dis-

astronsly to the trade and commerce of the STRIKERS BAYONETED. The most serious disturbance that oc curred to-day is reported from Bourgerhout, a village a short distance from Antwerp. Many candiemakers are employed in the village, and a majority of them joined the movement in favor of universal suffrage. Those who remained at work were attacked by the strikers to-day, and the troops were called out to protect the workers and restore order. The appearance of the soldiery had little or no effect in quelling the riot, and the orders to the rioters to disperse met with no attention. The strikers continued the attacks upon the "blacklegs" as though no troops were present. The officer in command of the soldiers ordered the men to fix their bayonets, and then followed the order to charge. On a full run, with leveled bayonets, the soldiers charged upon the rioters and drove them away. Four of the strikers, however, were killed, and fifteen others received more or less serious bayonet thrusts. Some of the wounded may die. Great excitement prevails, and the strikers threaten vengeance for the death of their comrades. Here, as in other parts of the country, the men are in many instances spurred on to riot by the women.

Led by Anarchists, the striking dock laborers of Antwerp began their disorderly demonstrations again this morning. They took possession of the docks and marched along the water front, attacking the men who were at work, compelling many of them to quit. One captain of a vessel from which the men had been driven away, protested to the leaders of the rioters, where-SCILLY, April 18.—Passed: Havel, from forced him to fice. The police force were and indefensive finally ordered to disperse the rioters. A of the high seas.

short conflict ensued, during which the police used their swords, and finally the mob scattered. The mob gathered again as soon as the police disappeared and the gendarmes were again sent to the wharves to disperse the rioters. This they succeeded in doing, but not until they had measured strength with the mob. As soon as the mob was driven from one point along the river front it appeared at another and continued the rioting. Several times during the morning the police were obliged to charge the strikers, and every time were met with resistance. Six of the rioters suffering from sword wounds fell into the hands of the police.

from sword wounds fell into the hands of the police.

The scene of the trouble in Antwerp is located in the northern part of the city, in the vicinity of the great basins. One of the principal quays on the river Shelde in this part of the city is the Quai du Rhin, on which a quantity of cotton is stored. Some of the more desperate strikers determined to set fire to this cotton, and, eluding the vigilance of the police, they passed through the Rue de Amsterdam to Quai Quest, and thence through the Rue du Bresil to the Quai du Rhin. The cotton was set on fire and the dense smoke attracted the attention of the gendarmes, who hastened to the scene, where they came upon the strikers, who were still engaged in applying fire to a pile of 400 bales of cotton. A conflict between the strikers and the gendarmes followed, and the former were, by repeated charges, driven from the quai.

the quai.

The strikers held a meeting this morning at Moionbek, a short distance from Brussels. Fifteen thousand workingmen assembled at this place and many incendiary speeches were made. The speakers pointed out the wrongs under which laborers, miners, mechanics, factory hands and mill operatives labor, and called upon them to assert their rights. The immense crowd of workingmen all swore that they would sacrifice life if it were needful to obtain the right of manhood suffrage. The meeting broke up without interference from the authorities, and most of the crowd rethe quai. the authorities, and most of the crowd returned to the city.

At meetings of strikers in and around Ghent, this evening, resolutions in favor of resuming work to-morrow were passed.

TITLED WOMAN IN JAIL, The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland Sent to Prison for Contempt of Court.

LONDON, April 18.—The dowager Duchess of Sutherland was to-day committed to Holloway Prison under a sentence of imprisonment for six weeks by Sir Francis Jeune, president of the Court of Probate, for contempt of court. Nothwithstanding that the imprisonment of a British duchess in a common jail is probably unprecedented in England, the affair did not excite any great surprise, and it had been anticipated that the court would take severe action in view of the flagant contempt with which the Duchess was charged. The name of the dowager Duchess is Mary Caroline, and she was a widow at the time of her marriage to the late Duke of Sutherland.

She was the younger daughter of the late Rev. Richard Mitchell. D. D., principal of Hertford College. The late Duke himself was a widower at the time of the marriage, and had children and grandchildren, the eldest surviving child being the present Duke of Sutherland. The first wife of the late Duke of Sutherland died Nov. 25, 1888. The late Duke wat at the time acquainted with Mrs. Blair, the present dowager Duchess, and this acquaintance rapidly ripened when the late Duke became a widower. The late Duke and Mrs. Blair were married in Florida, during a visit to America, on the 4th of March, 1889. The news of the marriage was received with anger and disappointment by the present Duke, and the other surviving children of the late Duke, for one of whom, named Alexandra, the Princess of Wales had been sponsor. The late Duke died Sept. 22, last year, aged sixty-three, leaving a will highly favorable to the Duchess. This will is contested by the present Duke, and proceedings have been carried on with much bitterness.

On Saturday last, in the Court of Probate hafers Sir Francis lenge the coursel marriage to the late Duke of Sutherland.

On Saturday last, in the Court of Probate, before Sir Francis Jeune, the counsel for the present Duke asked that a writ of attachment should be issued against the dowager Duchess on the ground that, havdowager Duchess on the ground that, having obtained an order to inspect certain papers, she had deliberately placed in the fire a document which, under the order, she was permitted to inspect. When the case came up to-day an affidavit was presented in behalf of the Duchess setting forth that the document which she had burned was a private letter written to her by her late husband before marriage; that she had not thought it any harm to destroy a document of that character, and she closed by offering an apology to the court.

Sir Francis Jeune commented in the severest manner on the action of which the

Duchess had been guilty. He said that it was evident that the destruction of the document had been deliberately planned and that it was effected by violence and deceit. An apology was proper for such an act, but the accused could not do anything but apologize. Moreover, since the injury and wrong were now irreparable an apology could only be regarded as a somewhat easy method of atonement. Further, it has been shown that when she destroyed the letter she said it was a letter from her to the late Duke. Now she said the reverse—that it was a private letter from the severest manner on the action of which the late Duke to her. Justice Jeune added that he was unable to say which statement was true: that the action the dowager Duchess had destroyed the possibility of believing her. Justice Jeune hinted that the inferences drawn from the in-sident might heavily prejudice her case. Justice Jeune then imposed the sentence of six weeks' imprisonment for con-tempt of court, and sentenced the dowager Duchess to pay a fine of £250. The dowager Duchess was awaiting the disposition of the case in the barristers' consulting room. When her friends communicated the sentence to her she hurried into a carriage and, accompanied by her solicitors, rode off and, accompanied by her solicitors, rode off at once to Holloway jail, thus depriving the tipstaff of the court of the uique experience of serving a committal order upon a duchess. At Holloway jail the duchess was taken in and lodged as a first-class offender. When the news of the decision was carried to the present Duke of Sutherland he received the news without emotion, remarking, "very well," and dispatched a messenger to his solicitor.

MR. CARTER'S ARGUMENT.

America's Contention in the Behring Sea Case Upheld in a Masterly Way.

Paris, April 18 .- At to-day's sitting of the Behring sea court of arbitration Mr. James Carter, of counsel for the United States, continued his speech in support of the American contention. He recapitulated the arguments advanced last week, and then proceeded to show that the jurisdiction of the United States had always been based upon property interest, not sovereign dominion over the sea. Mr. Carter quoted from diplomatic correspondence and from the opinions of English jurists re-garding the ukase issued by Russis in 1821. America and great Britain had jointly protested against this ukase, but Great Britain had withdrawn her protest because of the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Carterspoke at length concerning the

mistranslating and other garbling of the Russian documents originally incorporated in the evidence for the United States. The motive of the translator in thus attempting to embarrass the American government had not been ascertained, Mr. Carter said, Fortunately the United States government had in its possession the printed Russian originals. Great Britain could not truthfully accuse the United States of bad faith in the matter, as all the untrustworthy documents had been withdrawn. In reading portions of the correspondence between Mr. Blaine and Lord Salisbury, Mr. Carter laid special stress on a certain letter from Mr. Blaine, which did not represent Behring sea as mare clausum, but only claimed ing sea as mare clausum, but only claimed absolute rights over a small portion of it, although the United States government considered itself to be within its rights when it suppressed pelagic sealing. If any nation, in order to gain some small profit, should poison the high seas near the Canadian coast, Mr Carter said, Canada would be justified in interfering. The interference of the United States with pelagic sealing in Behring sea was equally justifiable. Pelagic sealing was as destructive and indefensive as poisoning of the waters of the high seas.

PLACES SOUGHT BY HOOSIERS

Judge Hench Wants to Draw \$5,000 a Year as Solicitor of Internal Revenue.

Editor Moss Willing to Be Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and, as Voorhees Is Backing Him He May Be Appointed. -

Scheme to Send the Hon. Will E. English Where Only Good Indians Reside.

Representative Bynum Back to the Capital-Eighteen Hoosier Democrats Given Postoffices-Colored Men Sent to Homestead.

DESIRES OF HOOSIERS.

Judge Hench and Editor Moss Pick Out \$5,000 and \$3,500 Places, Respectively. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 18.-Judge Samuel Hench, of Fort Wayne, made a pilgrimage through the Treasury Department to-day. He gazed into the Second Controller's office and viewed the chair he occupied there four years ago. The Judge is now an applicant for the position of Solicitor of Internal Revenue, which pays about \$5,000 a year. He was formerly chief of a division, The Judge has the support of the State Federation of Labor. He it was, it will be remembered, who introduced the coemploye bill in the lower House of the Indiana Legislature. He may be said to be the ore ganized-labor candidate for an appointment under this administration, and for that reason he is not likely to succeed in his efforts. The Judge's friends here are unable to see how he could get a positiou under this administration after introducing a bill for the killing of which Frank Burke was appointed United States attorney. Nevertheless he is being pushed for the place he aspires to by a large element of Indiana organized labor.

diana organized labor.

Col. Robert S. Taylor, the successor of General Harrison on the Mississippi, River Commission, returns to his home at Fort Wayne to-night. He has put on the finishing touches of a two weeks jaunt in the East. The Mississippi River Commission is considered one of the most soothing of governmental snaps. The members draw a salary of \$3,000 per annum and expenses, with no anxious care about the red flags and snickersness of political changes, and no necessity for a change of residence or interruption of private business, yet editor Shanklin says he will not accept such a place.

There are still eighty-seven chiefs of Division D. Treasury Department, holdovers from the Harrison administration. The civil service has not even a speaking acquaintance with their appointments, and

The civil service has not even a speaking acquaintance with their appointments, and hence the boys in the trenches are free to flirt with them for favors. Of the five chiefs already appointed under this regime one was a Republican out and out and the others Southern Bourbons.

John Foley and Judge Jordan are being played drumsticks with, and to appease the Hon. W. H. English, it is said, his son will be adorned with some tail-feathers from the eagle and be given an Indian commissionership to distribute lands in severalty among some of the real, truly good tribes under reliable missionary influences, where ghost dances and scalplifters are felt and feared no more.

John J. Young, of Indiana, was to-day appointed assistant inspector, Bureau of Animal Industry, under the Department of Agriculture, and will be assigned to Hammond, Ind. His salary will be \$1,000 a year, and he will enter upon his duties May 1.

Attorney-general Oiney has not yet re-

May 1.

Attorney-general Olney has not yet received the application and recommendation from District Attorney Burke, but it seems to be settled that Edwin Carr, of Bloomington, will be assistant United States attorney for Indiana.

Editor William M. Moss, of the Bloomfield Democrat, has applied for the position of superintendent of Indian schools, a place worth \$3,500 a year. The office is located in Washington and is at present held by Dr. Dorchester, of Massachusetts. When Mr. Moss withdrew from the race for internal revenue collector he was promised "a good place" by Senator Voorhees. It is believed that Mr. Moss will get the place he now seeks. It has general supervision of all Indian schools. general supervision of all Indian schools.

Representative Bynum arrived this afternoon from Indianapolis and will remain here with his family till his children are out of school next month, when they all go to their home at Indianapolis. Mr. Bynum denies that the persistency of office seekers had anything to do with his early departure from Indianapolis. He says he is always glad to see his aspiring constituents, whether here or at their homes. It is advisable for them to call upon their Representative in Washington, where the offices are convenient and the power to give them

DEMOCRATIC POSTMASTERS. Eighteen Hoosier Patriots Made Happy by

Mr. Maxwell Yesterday. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Eighteen Republican Hoosier postmasters' scalps dangle at the beit of headsman Maxwell this evening. Twelve of the eighteen changes made in Indiana postmasters today were by removals. The appointments are as follows:

Alaska, Owen county, A. H. Secrest, vice W. J. Spain, removed; Algiers, Pike county, R. B. Stephenson, vice E. B. Radeliff, removed; Bolivar, Wabash county, C. T. Nichols, vice Sarah J. Stiles, resigned; Bridgeton, Parke county, C. B. Crooks, vice D. Durce, removed; Cloverdale, Putnam county, Willis E. Horn, vice J. C. Merwin, removed; Fort Branch, Gibson county, C. F. Garrison, vice J. N. Hopkins, removed; Gosport, Owen county, C. L. Wampler, vice W. A. Goss, removed; Montezuma, Parke county, George Kemp, vice Agnes Bailey, removed; Newmarket, Montgomery county, H. D. Servies, vice F. J. Wardbritton, resigned; Pimento, Vigo county, S. C. Parks, vice L. H. Gunn, removed; Red Bridge, Wabash county, W. T. Webb, vice Mrs. M. E. Webb, deceased; Rocklane, Johnson county, E. A. Shipp, vice W. M. Myers, removed; Smith Valley, Johnson county, W. I. Rush, vice Josiah Bell, removed; Spearsville, Brown county, E. E. Ullrich, vice M. T. Polling, resigned: Trafalgar, Johnson county, C. J. Slack, vice C. L. Vaucham, removed; Van Buren, Grant county, J. F. Swan, vice L. C. Orrwell, resigned; Waterman. Parke county, F. B. Randolph, vice C. L. Steinbaugh, removed; Waveland, Montgomery county, C. B. Taylor, vice W. A. Detrick, resigned.

J. B. McCloskey was to-day appointed

J. B. McCloskey was to-day appointed postmaster at Millville, Butler county, Ohio, vice H. D. Goshorn, resigned.

WORK FOR COLORED MEN.

Eight Hundred Washington Negroes Given Employment by Carnegie & Frick. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 18 .- In these dispatches a few weeks ago the announcement was made that the result of the strikes at Homestead would be the displacement of white for colored labor. The transformation has already begun. Two consignments of colored men have already gone out of Washington for the Carnegie & Frick works at Homestead. The last load was upon a train last night, and consisted of upwards of three hundred men. In all eight hundred colored men have been taken from Washington to Homestead and

vicinity within the last month. There is a population of about ninety thousand colored persons at the Nation's capital, and five thousand colored laborers capital, and her thousand colored laborers could be spared from here with benefit to both the employers and employed. There are a number of manufacturers here now from Pennsylvania and States Northwest, probably looking after the question of colored labor, and it is their claim that colored labor is not only better for all unskilled and much of the skilled work about factories, but that it is more tractable and factories, but that it is more tractable and contented. It is proposed to pay eslered